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many to 1,200,000,000 francs, or 21 per cent.; in Austria to 475,000,000 francs, or 17 per cent.; and in Italy to 400,000,000 francs, or 22 per cent. The military budget in France absorbs 1,270,000,000 francs, while the civil expenditure is only 1,220,000,000 francs. The military budget in Germany amounts to 1,200,000,000 francs, and the civil expenditure to 2,000,000,000 francs. Italy spends 400,000,000 francs on her defenses, and 600,000,000 francs on civil matter. The conclusion which M. Messimy draws from these statistics is that disarmament is becoming a necessity for France, and that it is natural that the French people should be favorable to the conclusion of arbitration treaties.

We regret very much to have to chronicle
Senator Arturo de Marcoartu the decease of Senator Marcoartu of Madrid. He had been for a whole generation an active and zealous friend of the cause of international peace, and was almost the only prominent supporter of the movement in Spain. About thirty years ago he offered prizes for the best two essays on "The way in which an International Assembly ought to be constituted for the formation of a Code of Public International Law, and what ought to be the leading principles on which such a code should be framed." Twenty-nine essays were presented by authors in Europe and America. The British National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was judge. Mr. Marcoartu afterwards published in English, in a work entitled "Internationalism," the two prize essays, which were written by A. P. Sprague, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., and by Paul Lacombe, a Frenchman. He also published with them, as an able introduction, his own views on the subject. Senator Marcoartu was a member of the International Law Association from the year of its organization, 1873, and later of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, and was practically always present at and took an active part in the annual conferences of these organizations. He attended the last meeting of the International Law Association, held at Antwerp last autumn, and heartily supported the paper of B. F. Trueblood on a Regular International Advisory Congress, wishing to go even further than the paper proposed, and have constituted a regular international legislative body. We hope that Spain will furnish us other as able and active peace propagandists as was Mr. Marcoartu.

Against the World's War. The *Australian Herald* gives the following digest of a sermon preached in Melbourne by Rev. Charles Strong, D. D., on the first Sunday in January, the day observed there as Peace Sunday:

"War sprang out of love of power, love of money,

greed of land, race jealousy, hatred and unscrupulous passion. It is against these that Christianity persistently works. To join a church is to join a brotherhood that is working for the eradication of these, and the substitution of that noble motive and purpose which was revealed in the Son of Man as our best and truest nature. People might sneer and laugh. Even 'Christians' called it sentimental moonshine. So people had laughed and sneered at every advance man had made, resisting every change from a lower to a higher stage. This did not prove Christ was wrong any more than it had proved Socrates, or Plato, or Darwin, or Copernicus, or Edison, or Howard, or Froebel, or Luther, to have been wrong. It only proved that those who thus spoke were not 'Christians.' We could not plead, after our experience of the horrors of the Egyptian, American, Chinese and South African wars of last century, that we did not know what war meant. We knew enough of all the cunning and lying, called 'strategy' and 'diplomacy,' the fierce passion, the horrible suffering, the dishonor of women, the cruelty to children, the desolation and sorrow of war, to know that, hide it as we might beneath pious cant, and Bibles, and blasphemous hymns about 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' and hypocritical 'church parades,' it was devil's work. We had to keep this now in time of peace steadily before the people. And we had better work to do — to spread abroad and inspire people with the principles of Jesus. It was because we had departed from these principles that we had ceased to feel how inconsistent war was with them. We had to show men how far happier and more prosperous the world would be if only we turned our billions spent on war, and our armed millions' energy, into nobler channels. The Christian, like the man of science, must always be a fighter. Peace and harmony, at this stage, could only be reached through pain and struggle. Jesus would have nothing to do with 'peace at any price.' But his war was war against the world's war, against anger, revenge, hatred, covetousness, selfishness, mammon-worship, out of which the world's war springs."

Brevities.

. . . The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has now, after waiting two years, reported favorably that convention signed at Mexico City at the Pan-American Conference of 1901, providing for the submission of all questions of claims among the American republics for a period of five years to the arbitration of the Hague Court. This means that the treaty will doubtless be ratified by the Senate and then probably by the other governments of this hemisphere.

. . . The Standing Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, London, addressed some weeks ago to the British government a request to take advantage at the earliest practicable moment, with the view of restoring peace between Russia and Japan, of the right conferred by Article 3 of the Hague Convention to offer good offices or mediation *even during the course of hostilities*. The reply of the government was that it did not feel that the opportune moment had come for such action.

. . . The governments of France, Germany and Great Britain and of Japan have sent in their written arguments on the Japanese House Tax case to the Bureau of the Hague Court. Six months' time is allowed for the preparation of the counter cases. This is the third case submitted to the adjudication of the Hague Court.

. . . The expenses of the Venezuelan arbitration before the Hague Court, aside from the fees of counsel of each of the governments, was only about \$550. The amount falling to each of the eleven governments is therefore only about \$50. The United States government has declined to collect and pay over these sums, as the arbitrators charged it to do. They went beyond their province in giving this charge. All that was needed in the case was for the Clerk of the Court to notify each of the governments the amount due.

. . . The annual report of the Bloch Museum of Peace and War at Lucerne, Switzerland, states that fifty-nine thousand people visited the Museum during the season of 1903, a large increase over the preceding year.

. . . Norway and Sweden have agreed to arbitrate the question of the boundary between them at the entrance of the Kristiania Fiord. Each government is to name two arbitrators, and these four a fifth. If the four fail to agree on a fifth, King Oscar will ask some foreign sovereign to name him. The award of the five will be final.

. . . The parliament of Denmark has voted 5,280 francs to cover the expenses of the Danish delegation to the Interparliamentary Conference at St. Louis in September, and 2,800 francs for the fifth Scandinavian Peace Congress to be held at Copenhagen from the 3d to the 6th of July.

. . . At a recent meeting of the Anglo-American League in London, presided over by James Boyce, resolutions were adopted asking for the conclusion of a treaty of obligatory arbitration between the two countries, and that all disputes between them should be submitted to the Hague Court.

. . . The *Boston Transcript* in a recent editorial says: "War is its own strongest condemnation and gives point to the work of the peacemakers, and we hope this campaign of peace and arbitration will win such victories that war, with its horrid front, will be shamed into permanent retirement."

. . . Hon. L. H. Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, says: "To my mind 'the man on horseback' is not nearly so dangerous to peace and liberty as is the mild-mannered missionary who is so anxious for the conversion of the heathen world that he is willing to hasten their entry into the kingdom by dynamite and machine guns."

. . . At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in the Old South Church, Boston, the president, Charles E. Adams, said that "there is no more laudable work in which patriotic associations can be engaged than that of coöoperating in urging the formation of international treaties providing that international disputes shall be referred to arbitration."

. . . The Navy Department has stated that the "Oregon," the "Indiana" and the "Massachusetts" must all be retired from active sea service. These three battleships cost together about ten million dollars and are not yet ten years old! The folly has frequently been pointed out of building these monster vessels and then having to lay them aside almost at once as out of date and worthless. The successors of these three vessels will cost, when equipped, at least seven and a half millions each.

. . . Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo., says: "The Hague Tribunal is better than a standing army of a million men to such a nation as America, the Peace-Keeper of the World."

. . . Mrs. Sewall, president of the International Council of Women, says that "the one thing which we know must be done in order that the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague may be made practical is the abandonment of national arrogance and the substitution therefor of a rational, high-minded patriotism. There must be a democracy of feeling among the nations of the world."

. . . "The contrast between war and peace is illustrated by the fact that what treasure has been expended on the Philippine islands would have put water on every quarter-section of arable land in our country where it is required. It would have built for the farmers of this country a splendid system of good roads, or for commerce two ship canals across the isthmus." — *Nelson A. Miles*.

. . . The recent death, at an advanced age, of Abby Morton Diaz — teacher, author, lecturer, reformer — has taken away another of the strong and devoted friends of peace of the last century. She was hardly to be called a specialist in peace work, so wide was the range of her activities. But her book, "Neighborhood Talks on Arbitration vs. War," published in 1876 and intended for children and young people, had a wide reading, and this and other work of hers contributed very much to the formation of the better public sentiment in regard to international goodwill and peace, on which the recent remarkable triumphs of arbitration have been based.

. . . The tenth Annual Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration will meet at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June. The number of acceptances of Mr. Smiley's invitation is unusually large, and the Conference, which will be presided over by Hon. George Gray, promises to be one of the most successful of the Mohonk series.

Notice.

Any of our readers who have copies of the March issue of the Advocate of Peace which they do not care to retain will do us a great service by returning them to the office of publication, 31 Beacon Street, Boston. A few copies of the January and February numbers would also be most acceptable.

. . . The literature of the peace movement is developing with astonishing rapidity. The semi-monthly *Correspondance* of the Berne Peace Bureau, in its issue of April 10, gave a list of twenty-two booklets and pamphlets received.

. . . Speaking of the burning of the beautiful State House of Wisconsin and the Baltimore holocaust, both so deeply regretted, *Unity* says: "And still these unmeaning and unmeant fires are trivial and benignant compared with the horrible devastations that are deliberately planned, officially justified and publicly applauded under the name of 'War.' "

. . . The official report of the Rouen Peace Congress, held in September last, has now been published. Copies of it, in French, may be had at the office of the American Peace Society for forty cents each.

The Women Who Wait.

BY MARY L. CUMMINS.

Think of the women who wait,
Through days that eat out the heart with their sorrow,
Through nights which are but a dread of the morrow;
E'en sleep brief freedom from fear may not borrow:
God pity the women who wait!

Think of the women who wait;
Wait for the dread words, "Killed," "Missing," or "Wounded";
Wait—with fierce hope, which they know is unfounded;
Wait—till the death knell of joy has been sounded:
Oh, pray for the women who wait!

Think of the women who wait,
Far from the horror and clamor of battle,
Far from the noise of the cannon's fierce rattle,
Dreaming of dear ones, who, herded like cattle,
Dream, too, of loved women who wait.

Think of the women who wait:
Dear Lord, at whose holy and wonderful birth
Angels sang forth in their gladness and mirth
"Goodwill unto men," and sweet "Peace on the earth,"
Remember the women who wait.

Oh, faint-hearted women who wait,
Rise up in the spirit and might of your Lord,
Shake off this dread curse, this heart-piercing sword:
"An end to all war," be our motto and word,—
Release for the women who wait!

Only Time for Love.

BY J. A. EDGERTON.

Along her spiral path the Earth
Is whirled from dawn to dawn;
From birth to death and death to birth
The thread of life runs on.
To gain the goal we hold in view,
The far, eternal gate,
There is so very much to do,
We have no time for hate.

The capitals of Yesterday,—
Go, view them where they stand
In broken heaps of ruins gray,
Half buried in the sand.
Go, ask the kings and conquerors,
That legends call the great,
The lesson of their fruitless wars:
There is no time for hate.

Ascend the valley of the Nile,—
Her seasons yet are fair;
But read in Thebes' demolished pile
What Time has written there.
Her lofty palaces are low,
Her halls are desolate:
Kneel down before her tombs and know
There is no time for hate.

The stars each night are still as bright
As over Egypt then:
How long have reddened on their sight
The battlefields of men!
How long they've seen, in blood and fire,
Arise each crumbling state!
Hear, hymned by heaven's starry choir:
There is no time for hate.

O'er all the peopled realms of space
Attraction holds the throne;
In all the Universe is place
For Love and Love alone.
Love rules the atom, world and sun;
To her all gravitate,
Until Infinity is one:
There is no time for hate.

If Civilization Advances, Wars Will Cease.

BY ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D.

It is somewhat strange and utterly sad that at this late day nations should resort to war for the settlement of their differences and the reconciling of their desires. It is time that the prophecy of the first Christmas was fulfilled. War is ancient and has not changed in principle. The effort is to kill; Cain resorted to this in his anger against his brother. That was not war, because there was no resistance; but the underlying thought was war-like. Cain would get the better of his brother by slaying him. Warfare has changed, so that men can be killed at a greater distance, but otherwise the method is little altered. The savage tribes in Africa and on some of the Pacific islands adhere to the old and cruder methods—with clubs, spears, and the like. When they are as civilized as the nations they will have rifles and cannon, armored ships and torpedo boats. The necessary temper they already possess.

It is a reproach to what is termed our advance that the extreme savage methods are readily resorted to. It is a reproach upon human nature, upon reason and conscience and every worthy quality. We recognize the crime in war when we punish boys and the roughest men for fighting, but we offset our instruction when on